ARMOR OF INDIANS.

One Type Believed to Have Had its Origin in Japan-Interesting Conclusions Drawn From a Study of the Armor in the Nation al Museum at Washington-Various Kinds of Armor of Wood, Ivory and

[Washington Correspondence New York Sun.] An addition to the ethnological collection of the United States National museum of great interest to students of The slat armor apparently bore totemic devices, and the rod armor was diversibeen set up in one of the large halls devoted to Indian life. It consists of suits of primitive American armor, the study of which by the ethnological de- other cases they showed the number of partment of the museum has developed many valuable facts. A pamphlet on the subject is being prepared by Dr. the subject is being prepared by Dr. totemic paintings. As the paintings Walter Hough of the department of are on the inside, and when the armor ethnology, and it is believed that an intimate connection between the workmanship of Japan and parts of Siberla and that of northwestern North America will be established.

It is not generally known that most and spears of their enemies in time of war adequate body, head, and leg armor. Of course after the discovery of be found up to a recent date. America and the advent of the white man's powder and ball, no rude substance with which they were acquainted could serve to protect them, for they were not sufficiently skilled in the working of metal to form it into plates for such use. Most of the armor was made from the skins of animals thoroughly tanned and hardened. Further north in Alaska it was constructed of plates of walrus lvory fastened to gether with thongs of seal skin. According to Dr, Hough the body armor of the American tribes may be divided into six types-plate armor, slat armor, rod armor, band ermor, skin armor, and cotton-padded armor. The plate armor was formed of rows of overlapping plates of ivory, perforated and lashed together with thongs of rawhide. This was the armor found among the Chukchis of eastern Siberia and the Eskimos, and the form of lashing and the adjustment of the plates are identical with several types of Japanese armor. The slat armor consisted of a row of ooden slats twined together by weaving with fine sinew and other cords. This was found among the Sitkans, Shastas, Iroquois, and even the Virgin-The rod armor consisted

inch in diameter, woven together in a fashion somewhat like the slat armor, with which it is confused. The band armor consists of bands of skin arranged in telescope fashion. The one reeum is made of seven bands of sealion skin doubled and tunned. These bands are connected by heavy thongs and hung in an enlarging series like an inverted telescopic drinking cup. A square breastplate of doubled hide in this armor protected the neck. It hung really very much like a skirt, and must have looked rather cumbersome when the warriors were in action. The skin armor consisted of coats of hardened hide. The elk, moose, and caribon all furnished Indian tribes with the best of protection against the arrows of ene-Coats of hide were used by

of a series of wooden rods about half an

many of the western tribes. The cotton padded armor was used in the south by the Mexicans, the Isthmians, and the Peruvians. The National museum possesses a number of specimens of armor

from the Eskimos and Chukchie, from Cape Prince of Wales, Diomede Island, Lawrence Island, Alaska, and Cape Wankarem, Siberia. The most perfect specimens are from Cape Prince of de island. They were collected by H. R. Thornton, E. W. Nelson, Commodore John Rogers, U. S. N.; Dr. A. H. Hoff, U. S. A.; J. Mc-Lean, and Herbert G. Ogden. It is the armor found at Cape Prince of Wales that is identical in some of its forms with well known forms of plate armor in Japan. The small flat oblang plates of ivory are lashed in series with rawhide thongs passing through the holes and fastened, as with the Japanese armor, with a clove hitch. longer edges of the plates are chamfered to admit of overlapping and curving the armor around the body. This device also permitted the armor to be rolled up in a small compass when not in A whole cost consists of from three to five imbrecating rows of plates with off-sets under the armpits and straps for the shoulders. Iron armor plates were dug up in a marsh at Cape of Wales, and other plates of iron and copper were found on St. Lawrence island. The remarkable and interesting fact in connection with this armor is that it is not found further south than Cape Prince of Wales and St. Lawrence Island. From these regions it is traced directly to the Chukchis of eastern Siberia. From the Chukchis of Siberia it is traced directly to Japan. The Japanese coats of armor formed of slats and plates, similar to the armor described, though of different material, are cut and bound as well as hung in the same manner.

The hoop or band armor is found only in Siberia, and, like the plate armor, recalls well known forms used in Japan. Hoop armor is interesting as showing the reproduction of the styles of plate armor in skin. It is made of horizontal bands of sealskin instead of rows of lvory plates, and the rings telescope together when the armor is not in use. The type of armor is to be compared with the banded mail of the middle ages. The construction of the upper portion of it is unique. It serves as a shield and neck fender, and was designed probably to protect the warrior from an attack from behind. The whole armor is extremely heavy and very clumsy. The Chukchis of Plover bay formerly wore a culrass made of long straps of baleen reaching from the neck to the middle of the thigh. This armor was very elastic. The Chukchis were said to have used this armor in going over to trade with the hostile Eskimos of St. Lawrence island, which was a dangerous undertaking and compelled sleepless caution. Ivory, it seems, was very source on the Asiatic side of Behring sea, and the materials for the Chukchis armor were procured by barter with the Eskimos. tain, that at the same time, that fossilplate armor was made by the Chukchi

A tribe called the Galliaks, of Siberia. had an armor composed of plates of They also were a composed of iron plates lashed together in a fashion somewhat similar to the and looked at, such as old silver and after it must have happened.

plate armor of the Chukchis. Further down the Siberian coast toward Japan, which would seem to be the place where the plate armor ranging from that country into the American continent originated, similar forms with potshaped helmets and neck covers are to

be found. Some of the armor at the museum is decorated with painting, although decoration is not frequently found. Most of the skin armor has fringes. bands of different colby ored cords or by painted bands. The painted bands sometimes indicated the rank of the owner. enemies slain or captured by the wear-On the inside of two coats from southern Alaska are elaborate colored is worn not to be seen, it is thought that they were not for ornament, but were intended as a fetichistic guard against the arrows of the enemy. The National museum contains no specimens of the padded armor of Mexico and Cenof the tribes of North American Indians tray America, and it is not believed used for protection against the arrows that any are in extant. The use of padded armor has been widespread. and in Mongolian countries it was to

On the Atlantic slope there is abundant evidence to show that the Iroquois used body armor, which was constructed of wood bound with cords, like the slat or rod armor already mentioned. They had also defensive coverings for the thighs and arms made of the same material. Their cuirasses were considered proof against arrows mounted with bone or stone, but not against those with iron heads. As a rule the helmet is the most striking and prominent portion of the armor. The war bonnets and other head coverings of the American Indians may be classed with the helmets in many cases, and the function of the helmets, next to protection, seemed to be to adorn the

head. The design of the helmet of the American Indians was grotesque and horrid, so as to inspire fear. There is a large series of northwestern coast helmets in the National museum. They are all of wood, fitted the head closely, and are carved on top to represent animals and grotesque faces, which are painted. One of them is of wood covered with leather. Another fine heimet from the Taku Indians of southern Alaska is carved from solid in the form of a Japanese type, and is called the kabuto, or pot helmet. The front is worked out in the form of a grotesque face, with deep furrows across the nose, cheeks and forehead, like New Zealand atooing, and is painted red, green and There are well-carved ears on black. the side. The mask, or face, projects above the crown of the helmet, and the apper ridge of it has a row of wooden pegs which once held a fringe of sea-

ion whiskers. The conclusions which Dr. Hough has drawn from the study of the armors of the Indians of North America are as follows:

1. That a majority of the American ribes had advanced to the stage where they made use of body armor; that is, sedentary tribes.

2. This also implies differentiation of weapons, rendering the armor neces- also one belonging to Hogarth, and ensary or the migration of the invention or indepent invention. The coat of got as a gift. For rare and odd books thick skin which has appeared at all likewise he rummages in shops. His times and places may have arisen independently, following the prime idea of the concomitance of weapon and anti-

3. Plate armor in America is a clear case of the migration of invention, its an northeastward through the Ainos, Galliaks, and Chukchis, across Behring western Eskimos. Here the armor spread southward from the narrowest part of the strait, passing into the slat armor of the northwest coast, which is spread to the eastern coast of North America. Hence it appears to be conclusive that plate armor in America had Asiatic origin. The date of this introduction is not considered.

Anecdotes of Lord Rosebery

It was under the shadow of the ivycovered ruins of Barnbougle castle that Lord Dalmeny made his first speech. The occasion was a volunteer review on the 5th of September, 1861. Lord Dalmeny, then fourteen years old, replied to the toast of the heir with selfpossession. A speech from a boy in his early teens always seems astonishing to Scotchmen,and so prominent a man as Dundas of Dundas, the vicelieutenant of the county, hazarded the prediction that in the young speaker at the volunteer luncheon they had heard one of Britain's future prime ministers. This prediction, as he explained, was prompted not only by the speech, but by the extraordinary letters which he had received from the youth. It is added that "the prospect did not seem to meet with the approval of Lord Dalmeny's grandfather."

Of his Eaton days there are faint memories. The late Lord Randolph Churchill, who was among his contemporaries, could tell how his grave demeanor obtained for him the name of counsellor. From Eton he went to Oxford, where he took claret for breakfast, and where he earned the reputation of being "clever enough." He was one of the last undergraduates of Christ church who wore the gold tassel, known as "tuft," the mark of noblemen and their sons. In his time the dons abol-ished the "gaudies" or banquets in But they did not give official intimation of the fact; and on All Saints' Day, Lord Dalmeny, in gown of violet and gold, entered the hall with a bottle of wine in each hand. 'The senior censor hurried down from his high table and protested; but the champion of liberty was allowed the two bottles of

wine. A story is told which, if true-as it ought to be-would show that Lord repairs. Rosebery began early to be a courtler Soon after he left Christ church, being in the neighborhood of Windsor castle he met the queen, and har majesty, recognizing the young lord, accosted him and made a remark on the clemency of the weather. "Madam," said the flatterer, "it is always fine where you are."

The little things of life interest Lord Rosebery. Although not finical, he is



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Use All the Tobacco You Want Till Your "Craving" is Gone.

NARCOTI-CURE is the only remedy in the world that acts directly on the nerves and drives the nicotine from the system in from four to ten days. It leaves the patient in better health than before taking, and is warranted free from any injurious ingredients.

NARCOTI-CURE is popular because it allows the patient to use all the tobacco he wants while under treatment, or until the 'craving' and "hankering" are gone. It is then no sacrifice to throw away tobacco

NARCOTI-CURE is sold at the uniform price of \$5.00 a bottle and one

Money refunded if a cure is not effected when taken according to directions.

PROF. W. N. WAITE, Of Amberst, Mass., Chewed Tobacco for 46 Years, and Was Cured by Narcoti-Cure. Amherst, Mass., February 8, 1895,

THE NARCOTI CHEMICAL CO., Springfield, Mass., Springfield, Mass.,

Gentlemen—Replying to yours of the lst, would say that I have used tobacco for 45 years, and of late have consumed a lo-cent plug a day, besides smoking considerably. I commenced to use tobacco when I was only II years old, and have never been able to give up the habit until I took NARCOTI-CURE, although I have tried other so-called remedies without effect. After using your remedy four days, all "hankering" for chewing disappeured, and in four days more smoking became unpleasant. I have no further desire for the weed, and experienced no bad effects whatever. I am gaining in flesh, and feel better than I have for a long time. To all who wish to be free from the Tobacco habit I would say, use NARCOTI-CURE.

Yours truly, W. N. WAITE, Yours truly.

If your druggist is unable to give you full particulars about NARCOTI - CURE. send to us for Book of Particulars free, or send \$5.00 for a bottle by mail.

The Narcoti Chemical Co. Springfield, Mass.

china, and all sorts of knick-knacks There are many relics of Napoleon in Barnbougle castle. It may be remembered that the theft of a snuff box from the noble lord's room in the foreign office gave rise to the report that he took snuff. This is part of the stage machinery of the diplomatist, and credulous persons bellived that Lord Rosebery used snuff in his interviews with ambassadors. As matter of fact, he is a collector of snuff-boxes. possesses those of Napoleon and Pitt, graved by the artist himself, which he got as a gift. For rare and odd books taste for animals includes a fondness for badgers, several families of those being carefully preserved in Dalmeny woods.-The Woman at Home.

NORTH HAVEN.

July 16.-Nattle Forbes of North Hill Driving park one mile bicycle race on comes later. There is no lack of vari Thursday of last week, making the last ety at a Malagasy table, but, all the half in one minute and fourteen seconds, the mile in 2:42. Master Forbes is only possibly a development of the plate seventeen years old and is a clerk in idea. The plate armor also may have the Benedict & Pardee's coal office in New Haven. The wheel was a medium weight road machine.

Miss Elizabeth Blakeslee of Pasadena, Cal., is the guest of Mrs. G. J. Merz and will visit other friends and relatives in North Haven.

Rev. Manly D. Ormes of Colorado Springs preached very acceptably to the people of the Congregational church last unday and conducted the social prayer

meeting in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mansfield spent Sunday with Mr. Mansfield's father, James Mansfield.

Mrs. E. D. S. Goodyear, Miss Mary B. Goodyear and Miss Barbara Goodyear went on the excursion to Glen Istand last week Thursday and enjoyed the day very much. Mrs. Bertha G. Bradley, who is staying on Neptune Island, met the party and spent part of the day with them.

Thrown Down Two Stories.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 16,-This noon Patrick Driscoll, a mason's tender, employed on the new extension of Frank Jones' brewery, while in a fit of anger seized George Tucker, a mason, and threw him headlong from the second story wall to the unfinished floor below, a distance of sixteen feet. Tucker's course was diverted by the prompt action of another man named Lyons and instead of striking on an iron girder he went between two girders and struck on a covered arch. He s thought to have sustained internal injuries. Driscoll made his escape and has not yet been captured. If found he will be held to await the result of Pucker's injuries.

Fouled With a Ship.

Quarantine, S. I., July 16 .- The schooner Cassle Jameson of Boston while tacking down the upper bay today with very light southeast air and strong ebb tide, fouled the ship Gleno-gil (Br.) at anchor off Clifton, S. I. The chooner's starboard mizzen shrouds were caught in the ship's yards and carried away; also mizzen chain-plates badly damaged. The ship was uninjured. The schooner anchored to make

Killed by an Elevator.

North Adams, Mass., July 16 .- Catharine Dacey, the six-year-old daughter of Mrs. Catharine C. Dacey, who came to this town from Boston last December was killed by an elevator at the North Adams hospital this morning. Dacey is employed in the hospital and the girl was playing in the corridors. particular about everything about him | She leaned over the guard rail of the -even about the position in which a elevator shaft and started the ele-table may be placed. He is a collector vator herself. No one saw the accident, total income for the fiscal year ended

Cooking being an art, every race has

a style of its own. The Malagasy, like the gentle Hindu, knows how to pre-pare his mess of rice. It is not boiled to a mash as in England, or a sour potatoes are sometimes pulped, but, covered with a proper sufficiency of water, is carefully treated until the grains are swollen fit to burst and yet remain full, intact, soft, and rather mealy. The manioc roo' is an easier dish to pre-pare. It is sometimes served boiled, as yams and sweet potatoes, and again as a sort of cold porridge. Native coffee they understand how to make, and the aroma is excellent: but tea alas! you have to look to the brewing of that from start to finish if you desire a drinkable cup. Poultry and game are eaten fresh, and the cooks have a clever and withat cleanly trick of dipping the dead animals in bolling water, which enables them to pluck them easily and quickly. The preparation for trussing Leather Co. pfd...... same, you miss the wheat-flour bread sugar, and condiments when cloyed with rice, fowls, manioc, and eggs. The staple fuel is bunch grass, which when dreid burns flercely, and settles into a glowing ember that gives a deal of heat All the cooking is done on earthen hearths, and the roasting, boiling, and baking in big iron pots. The grass being slightly aromatic, the odor is as agreeable as that of a hard-wood fire .-London Daily Telegraph.

Gain in the Looms.

Amesbury, July 16.-The Hamilton mills were running 350 looms this afternoon, a gain of thirty since morning. A committee of strikers waited on Treasurer Coleman in Boston to-day, who heard their grievances and referred them back to Agent Quinn, who alone can settle them. A division has sprung up among the leaders of the strike, some of them thinking the ques tion as to room girls and bobbin boys was put in the original demand which Agent Quinn claims is not so.

Pinancial.

Chicago Gas Was Hammered at for Lower Prices All Day.

New York, July 16.-The interests working to bring lower prices for the industrials were quite successful to-day. Their objective point was Chicago Gas, and they started in early to sell the stock and kept at it until the close. At the end of the day they had the price down to 49% against 55%, at the close yesterday. Final transactions, however, were at 51. At one time the street was flooded with inquiries from all parts of the country as to the likelihood of the company passing into the hands of a receiver. This was denied from Chicago, but it was said in some quarters that since the company has been unable to get any relief from the Illinois legislature and can hardly expect any from Attorney General Maloney the only thing left to do is to apply for a friendly receivership and then organize under the laws of Illinois. Leather was heavy in the early trading, and broke from 84% to 81%

The decline led to covering and a rally to 83% ensued. American Cotton Oll dropped 214 to 2314 and tobacco 1 to 107. Sugar first rose 1% to 108 and then receded to 108%@107%. Lead advanced % to 35%, and then declined to 84%@34% Distillers sold down % to 1914 and recovered to 20%@19%. The sale of the property is set down for August 14 at Chica Rubber stocks were firm on the statement filed at the request of the stock exchange. This statement shows of tiny articles which can be handled but her body was found a short time April 1, 1895, of \$2,950,243 and surplus and looked at, such as old sliver and after it must have happened.

The railway list stubbornly refused to yield with the industrials for a time, and in the morning session was posttively firm.

The street was a buyer of St. Paul and Burlington and Quincy on the excellent prospects for an enormous yield of spring wheat and corn. The rise in this group of stocks during the morning was equal to %@1% per cent., Jersey Central, the grangers, Reading, Missouri Pacific and Lake Shore being most conspicuous. In the last hour, however, the improvement was lost, and speculation left off barely steady. Tennessee Coal was again pressed for sale and dropped 31/4 to 321/4; Colorado Fuel Net changes show declines of % to 1% per cent, for the active issues, and losses of % to 4% per cent. in the industrials. Illinois Central gained 16 and Lake Shore and New England 1 per cent. each. In the inactive list Erie Telegraph and Telephone sold up

After the close of business it was announced that \$100,000 gold had been withdrawn from the sub-treasury by the Merchants' Bank of Canada for shipment to Montreal. This was not Bonds were weaker. Sales were \$1,-

Following are the closing prices re ported by Prince & Whitely, bankers and brokers, 46 Broadway, New York,

257,000.

and 15 Center street, New Haven: American Tobacco Co., prid., 24
American Tobacco Co., prid., 28
American Cotton Off Co., prid., 28
American Sugar Refining Co., prid., 100
Atchison, Toocka & Santa Fe., 98
Baitmore and Ohio 824
Bay State Gas., 19
Canada Southern., 53
Central of New Jersey, 100
Canada Southern., 53
Central of New Jersey, 100
Canada Southern., 53
Central of New Jersey, 100
Calcago & Rotthwestorn, 98
Chicago & Rotthwestorn, 98
Chicago, Milwikoo & St., Paul, 68
Chicago, Milwikoo & St., Paul, 50
Chicago, St.P., M. & Omaha, 30
Cleviand, C. & C. St. Louis, 46
Col., Hocking Valloy & Toledo, 25
Consolidated Gas., 19
Delaware & Hudson Canal, 190
Delaware & Hudson Canal, 190
Delaware Laor, & Western, 162
Delaware Laor, & Western, 1 ilinois Centrai
ake Shore & Miongan So
ake Selo & Western
ake Erio and Western pfd
ours villed Nashville
outsville & New Albanv
outsville & New Albanypfd
actede (ma Louisville & New Albanypfd.
Lactede Gas.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas
Missouri, Facilita
Missouri, Facilita
New York & New Haven.
New York and New Haven.
N. Y. Lake Brie & Western
Nortok & Western
Nortok & Western
Nortok & Western
Northern Padite
Northern

Visconsin Central..... *Ex-dividend. Government Bonds Following are the quotations for United States bonds at the call to-day:

Chicago Market, July 16, 1895.

May. July.

New York Cotton Exchange.

July
August
September
October
Novembor
December
January
February
March Total sales, 85,400 bales, Dull.

NEW HAVEN LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Furnished daily by KYMBERLY, ROOT & DAY, Bankers and Brokers, 133 Orange street. BANK STOCKS.

BAILROAD STOCKS. | Par Bid As | B.& N. Y. A. L. preferred | 100 103 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 1 Par Bld Asked MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Par Bid Asked INCELLANGOUS BONDS.

Due Bid Asked

B. & N. Y. A. L. ia. Holyoke & Westfield 1st ia... Holyoke & Westliell 181 4 4 dousitonic Consols 56 ...
New Haven & Derby 58 ...
New Haven & Derby 58 ...
New Haven & Derby 58 ...
New Haven & Derby 68 ...
New Haven & N. 78, 1850 ...
New Haven & N. 78, 1874 ...
N. H. & N. Consols 68 ...
N. H. & N. Lat 58 ...
N. H. & N. Lat 58 ...
N. H. & N. Consols 68 ..

AUDIT IN TIME F.W. SHILLITTO. PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT;

CHARTERED 1810. THE ÆTNA LIFE

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OF HARTFORD TS the only company in America that has paid increasing dividends to its policy-holders for the past 2! years.

OUR LIMITED-PAYMENT TERMINAL ENDOWMENT offers Eighteen Modes of Settlement, as follows:

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

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25 shs N. Y., N. H. & Hartford RR. stock. 15 shs New Haven Water Co.'s stock. 200 shs Portland Electric Light Co. stock,

24 shs Swift & Co. stock. \$3,000 N. Y., N. H. & Hartford RR, 4 per ct \$2,000 New Haven & Derby RR, 6 per cent.

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Hubinger Building, 840 Chapel street, THE National Tradesmen's Bank,

NEW HAVEN, CONN. Draws Bills of Exchange Alliance Bank (Limited), London, Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, Union Bank of Scotland, Credit Lyounais, Paris, And on all the Principal Cities of Bur Issues Circular Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GEO. A. BUTLER, President. WM. T. FIELDS, Cashier. Town of New Britain.

4 Per Cent. Bonds. Town of Greenwich, CONN.

4 Per Cent. Bonds. For sale by M. B. NEWTON & CO.

86 ORANGE STREET. STOCKS AND BONDS.

50 shs N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.'s stock.
50 shs U. S. Rubber Pfd.
50 shs Bridgeport Electric Light.
25 shs New Haven Water Co.
25 shs Swift & Co.
50 shs Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.
1,000 Swift & Co. bonds.
3,000 N. H. Steamboat Co. 5 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Boston Electric Light Co. 5's.
5,000 Town of Greenwich 4's.
5,000 Town of Greenwich 4's.
5,000 Winchester Avc. 5 per cent. Debs.

5,000 Winchester Avc. 6 per cent, Debs. 5,000 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. B. Co. Debs. FOR SALE BY H. C. WARREN & CO.,

Bankers, 108 Orange street, New Haven Stocks and Bonds For Sale.

30 shs New Haven Water Co., 50 shs N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., 40 shs United New Jersey RR. & Canal Co., 40 shs Peck Stow & Wilcox Company, 25 shs Boston Electric Light Co., 25 shs Old Colony R. R. S5 shs Merchants' National Bank.

100 shs Beech Creek R. R. 20 shs Swift & Co.
\$5,000 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. debenture 4's.
Waterbury Traction Co. 1st mtg. gold 5
per cent. bonds due 1923. Special circular on
application.

IN ORANGE STREET,

Exeursions.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TO NEW LONDON

Wednesday, July 17th,

STEAMER CONTINENTAL.

Leaving Belle Dock at 9 s. m., returning bout 9 p. m. Music by full orchestra. FARE 50 CENTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO ROTON POINT Friday, July 19th,

Leaving Belle Dock at 1:00 p. m., returning early in the evening. Music by full orchestra. FARE 50 CENTS.

Special attention and care given to ladies and children on all family excursions. jylätt EXCURSION SEASON - - - 1895.

The Steamer Margaret

The Steamer Margaret

Of the Plant Steamship Line, John Fitzgerald, master, on and after July 1, 193,
and until further notice, will observe the following schedule. Leave

New Haven (Belie Dock) 930 s.m. and 250 p.m.
Arrive Pico Park 10:25 s.m. and 250 p.m.

Branford Point 10:35 s.m. and 250 p.m.

Pawson Park 10:40 s.m. and 3:10 p.m.

Pawson Park 10:40 s.m. and 3:10 p.m.

Pawson Park 10:40 a.m. and 5:35 p.m.

Branford Pt. " 11:30 a.m. and 5:35 p.m.

Branford Pt. " 12:30 noon "6:00 p.m.

Sunday time from N. Haven 10:30 a.m., 3 p.m.

A sail will be extended around and through

Thimble Islands after leaving the above
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